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**SOURCE** 

Newspapers as indicated.

## KMT REPORTS MAO HEADS ALL ASIATIC COMMUNISTS; APPEALS SOVIET PACT VIOLATIONS TO UN

MAO TSE-TUNG BACKS JAPANESE COMMUNISTS -- Hong Kong Kung-shang Jih-pao, 4 May 50

Taihoku, 3 May -- According to a KMT report, Mao Tse-tung was, during his recent visit to Moscow, given absolute authority by Stalin to control all activities, including espionage, of the Communist Parties in Japan, South Korea, Siam, Burma, and Thailand.

Immediately following his return to Peiping from Moscow, Mao ordered the Communist Party in Japan to instigate a movement to oust US military forces from Japan, but he received a reply which indicated that such a movement at this time would be extremely difficult due to the popularity of US troops among the Japanese people.

YEH ACCUSES USSR OF TAKING PART IN COMBAT -- Hong Kong Kung-shang Jih-pao, 6 Apr 50

Taihoku, 5 April (CNA) -- Yeh Kung-ch'ao, KMT Foreign Minister, accused the USSR of violating the UN statutes and the 14 August 1945 Sino-Soviet Friendship Agreement by participating in combat with Communist China against the Nationalist government. Yeh stated that the CCP accusations of the KMT use of Japanese and US flyers are entirely without foundation. In fact, these accusations are being used to cover up a secret Communist pact with the USSR, whereby Soviet submarines may use the China Sea and the Soviet military and nonmilitary technicians may occupy Chinese cities in Central and East China. The UN Security Council has been notified and has been requested to send naval and air observers to China to investigate.

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USSR SENDS 971 JAP POW TO CHINA -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 Apr 50

Peiping, 22 April (Hsin-hua) -- On 20 May 1949, it was officially announced, on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, that the great majority of Japanese prisoners of war had already been sent back from the USSR to Japan, and that the balance, with the exception of those whose war crimes were under investigation, would be repatriated within the calendar year 1949. This balance of approximately 95,000 men has now been repatriated.

There remain nine men who will be sent home as soon as they recover from their present illnesses, 1,487 who have been convicted as war criminals or whose war crimes are still under investigation, and 971 who committed grave crimes against the Chinese people. The latter are now in the process of being turned over to the Chinese People's government.

Since V-J Day, besides the 70,880 Japanese soldiers captured but released in 1945, the total number of Japanese prisoners of war returned from the USSR to Japan is 510,409.

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